

Correspondence on current subjects is invited, but we do not accept for publication communications containing more than 200 words, and no responsibility is assumed for the views of correspondents.

As an advertising medium for Charlotte, Pineville, Fort Mill, and Rock Hill, this paper has no equal in the South. Rates made known on application to the publisher.

Local Telephone No. 26.

MAY 23, 1900.

There was more of harmony and less of factional strife in the recent State convention than the most optimistic Democrat hoped for.

Senator Tillman represented to a nicety the sentiment of the Southern people when in the course of a speech delivered in the Senate last week he asserted that 90 per cent of the white people of the South are sorry that the Confederacy was not permanently established.

We do not anticipate that the national convention of the Democratic party will ratify the nomination of Chas. A. Towne for the vice-presidency, but to do so would prove less harmful than to again go East for another such a tail-gender as Mr. Sewall.

Press dispatches of Monday announce that the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that it has no jurisdiction in the Kentucky case, which means that Beckham, the young Democrat who was elected lieutenant-governor on the ticket with Goebel, is governor.

Several weeks ago an editorial was published in these columns denouncing as a fraud and a swindle the pretended ability of a gang of Nevada, Mo., "magic healers" to cure any and all manner of disease without the use of science or medicine, either in the institution or at a distance.

All honest Americans are horrified and humiliated by the postal frauds of the government officials in Cuba. Thieves, however, can be caught and punished.

Tact, sincerity, and amiability are a golden combination in the character of any girl, the first enabling her to avoid those subjects which are likely to prove irritating, and keeping her from rubbing others the wrong way.

The State Democratic Platform.

Be it resolved by the Democracy of South Carolina, in convention assembled:

First. That we reaffirm our allegiance to the Democratic party of the United States and declare again our belief in the principles upon which the party was founded by Thomas Jefferson.

Second. That we endorse in full and in particular the platform adopted by the Democratic convention at Chicago in 1896, and that we adhere to the principles therein enunciated with unqualified and unflinching support.

Third. That we condemn as injurious to the best interests of this country the financial legislation of the Republican majority in Congress. Its policy proves the subservience of that party to the trusts and national-bank interests.

Fourth. That we view with alarm the power which the trusts, through the Republican party, are exercising over legislation and national policies and their ability to control the prices of the necessities of life without regard to the law of supply and demand.

We condemn the hypocritical attitude of the Republican leaders who abuse trusts and combine, while they use the money obtained from them and stolen from the people to debauch the ignorant voters of the country.

Fifth. That we denounce the imperialistic policy of the present administration under President William McKinley, as contrary to the letter and spirit of the Declaration of Independence and the constitution of the United States.

Sixth. That we demand a strict adherence on the part of the United States Government to the solemn pledges by which Congress promised independence to the Cuban patriots, and for which this country waged a successful and glorious war with Spain.

Seventh. That we denounce and condemn the unjust and unconstitutional treatment of Puerto Rico by the Republican party, whose policy in that island is not only illegal but unworthy of a republic, and we demand a recognition of Puerto Rico under the constitution of the United States and on the same basis with the other territories.

Eighth. That we endorse the course of those Democratic senators and representatives who opposed the imperialistic legislation enacted by the Republican Congress for the government of Puerto Rico.

Ninth. That we heartily commend and approve the wise and conservative party leadership of William Jennings Bryan, the ablest statesman of the day, and promise him our unqualified support for the Presidency of the United States, believing that he will restore the lost prestige of that high office and execute its duties with a view to the good of the people and not in the interest of plutocracy or according to the dictates of any foreign power.

Tenth. That we express our hearty sympathy with the two South African republics now fighting so valiantly for liberty against the immense armies of Great Britain. Her unrighteous course deserves the condemnation of all lovers of self-government, and we denounce the cowardice of the present administration for not extending an offer of its good offices to terminate the unholy war of subjugation.

Eleventh. That we endorse in full and in particular the platform adopted by the Democratic convention at Chicago in 1896, and that we adhere to the principles therein enunciated with unqualified and unflinching support.

Twelfth. That we view with alarm the power which the trusts, through the Republican party, are exercising over legislation and national policies and their ability to control the prices of the necessities of life without regard to the law of supply and demand.

Thirteenth. That we denounce the hypocritical attitude of the Republican leaders who abuse trusts and combine, while they use the money obtained from them and stolen from the people to debauch the ignorant voters of the country.

Fourteenth. That we denounce the imperialistic policy of the present administration under President William McKinley, as contrary to the letter and spirit of the Declaration of Independence and the constitution of the United States.

Fifteenth. That we demand a strict adherence on the part of the United States Government to the solemn pledges by which Congress promised independence to the Cuban patriots, and for which this country waged a successful and glorious war with Spain.

Sixteenth. That we denounce and condemn the unjust and unconstitutional treatment of Puerto Rico by the Republican party, whose policy in that island is not only illegal but unworthy of a republic, and we demand a recognition of Puerto Rico under the constitution of the United States and on the same basis with the other territories.

Seventeenth. That we endorse the course of those Democratic senators and representatives who opposed the imperialistic legislation enacted by the Republican Congress for the government of Puerto Rico.

Eighteenth. That we heartily commend and approve the wise and conservative party leadership of William Jennings Bryan, the ablest statesman of the day, and promise him our unqualified support for the Presidency of the United States, believing that he will restore the lost prestige of that high office and execute its duties with a view to the good of the people and not in the interest of plutocracy or according to the dictates of any foreign power.

Tillman Writes on Carpet-bag Rule.

[From Lead's Weekly.]

The overwhelming majority of the white people in South Carolina, grown desperate at the misrule and robbery to which they had been subjected, and with their angry passions aroused by the threatened destruction of our civilization, set to work in January, 1876, to reform the State at any and all hazards.

The Democratic party was organized and its one battle cry was "white supremacy." The work of re-organization was soon rapidly under way in all the upper portion of the State. In many of the lower counties the whites were so downhearted and depressed at the hopelessness of the struggle that they made little or no movement; but in the Piedmont, where the Hampton canvass had its beginning, there was inaugurated one of the most remarkable campaigns in history.

The whites were organized rapidly into military companies and armed, for the negro militia, armed and well equipped, numbered upward of 8,000 and were frequently on the move toward the places of regimental rendezvous. There were no lacking thousands of them to terrify the white women and children and outrage the white men. The whites were in a minority of 30,000 voters in the State, but this had no effect on the leaders. The Democrats adopted the red shirt as a uniform and followed Hampton as he went from county to county, marching in procession as his escort. As many as 5,000 red-shirted horsemen were seen in different counties riding across country from court-house to court-house.

When Chamberlain began his canvass, his first meeting, at Edgefield, where the negroes were two to one, was captured by 1,500 Democrats in red shirts under Matt Gary, a Confederate brigadier, and the boldest leader of the whites in the State. A division of time was demanded, and the negroes were addressed by the Democratic speakers, who, to his credit, told Chamberlain, who was ranting for re-election, of the villainies which he and his associates had perpetrated.

This was the first fruits of the new policy and the effect over the State was electrical. Coward and crestfallen at being thus branded in the presence of his black dupes, the governor left Edgefield never to return and after a similar experience at Midway, in Barnwell county, a week later, he quit the canvass and began to lay plans for the use of the United States troops as the only hope left. The Hamburg riot, which occurred the 7th of July, gave the excuse and a regiment of troops was sent into the State under General Rucker. The Ellenton riot followed in September and more troops were sent. I was in both riots, but space forbids any details. Hammon in his canvass urged persuasion and peaceful methods. Gary and Butler, on the contrary, advocated the "shotgun policy" and favorite maxims of the former were, "Fight the devil with fire," "An ounce of fear is worth a ton of persuasion." The respect for the State Constitution and the laws which had been thrust upon the people at the point of the bayonet by the carpet-bag government was overthrown at once. Oaths became idle words, without force or meaning. The purpose was to carry the election at any and all hazards and in any and all ways necessary. As the election approached the sky at night was lit up by the light of blazing gunshots, the streets were filled with rioters, and the white militia were everywhere.

Having such a large majority to overcome and knowing that in only about two-thirds of the State the whites were outvoted, there were no scruples on election day as to how the votes got into the boxes and how many times a man voted, or whether the negroes were allowed to vote—as they were not in many instances. The people were wrought up to such a pitch of desperation that life was not worth having upon the conditions which existed. It was openly declared to be the purpose to have a white man's government or a military government, and in those counties where the troops were stationed the Democratic principles were greatest. At the election Hampton had most votes and was declared elected, but Grant was named Chamberlain's claim and the troops held the State House from the first week in December until after Hayes was inaugurated, in March following.

There was a dual government and a dual Legislature, but Hampton's government alone received any money from the taxpayers and the settlement of Hayes' title to the Presidency by the electoral commission carried with it the agreement to withdraw the troops. Then the carpet-bag government collapsed in a night and each thief who could get away hurriedly left the State. The work of rehabilitation and restoration was slow. The State's credit was for the time ruined, but with labor and patience order soon came out of chaos, the debt was refunded and all legal obligations met; honest judges took the place of bribe-takers who had disgraced the bench.

There were so many indictments in the State courts against the negro voters, legislators, and other Republicans that by arrests and resignations nearly all the offices were seen in the hands of decent white men. There were hundreds of indictments against white men in the United States courts for riot, murder, intimidations, etc., and finally an understanding was reached that the whites would make an exchange of prisoners, so to speak, and all prosecutions on both sides were dropped.

In the campaign of 1878 there was a more or less determined effort on the part of the negroes to regain their lost power, but the whites swept everything by the same methods used in 1876, in a modified degree. It did not require as drastic measures to hold the State as it had to capture it. In 1880 the negroes made a feeble, spasmodic attempt, and then, with the enactment of a registration law and the "eight-box law," which was a modified form of educational qualification, all organized effort to overthrow the white or Democratic party ceased; and from that time until 1895, when the new Constitution, requiring an educational qualification for suffrage, was adopted, the negro vote ceased to be a factor in South Carolina politics. Very many of them never took the trouble to go to the polls at all, and when they did go it made no difference. In 1876 the whites had voted along with the negroes for a constitutional two-mill school tax. In 1895 the Convention, composed of one hundred and fifty-four whites and six negroes, increased this to three mills. South Carolina now leads the South in education and manufactures. Its credit is such that its 4 per cent bonds are at 120. Its negro population is as happy and contented and as

prosperous as that in any other State in the Union.

The suppression of the colored vote, first by force and fraud, and later by constitutional methods, has been the subject of much adverse criticism by those who knew nothing about the horrors of carpet-bag rule; but those who participated in the struggle to wrest the State from the hand of robbers who had used the ignorant and debased negro vote to waste our substance and destroy our civilization have no apologies to make, and will leave to the impartial historian of the future the question as to whether the end justified the means. The people of South Carolina do not doubt what the verdict will be, neither do they care.

BENJAMIN R. TILLMAN.

IN MEMORIAM

Our friend and sister, MAMIE MASSEY, sleepeth in Christ and so will rest with us no more on earth, but her influence and great interest in the work of Home Missions will long abide. Her feet were often weary from errands of mercy and her secret charities were numerous. The poor will rise up and call her blessed. We would do well to imitate her zeal in the Master's cause, and do with our "might what our hands findeth to do."

We tender our loving sympathy to the bereaved husband and commend him and the dear children to the healthful care of our Heavenly Father.

That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Fort Mill Times to be published, and a copy thereof furnished the family of the deceased.

By order of Home Mission Society.
Mrs. J. H. THORNTON, President.

May 14th, 1900.

CANDIDATE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Clerk of Court.

We are authorized to announce W. BROWN WYLIE as a candidate for reelection to the office of Clerk of the Court for York County, subject to the result of the Democratic primary election.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Clerk of Court for York County, subject to the action of the Democratic party in the primary election.

W. H. STEWART.

Subject to the action of the Democratic primary election, I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Court for York County.

J. J. HUNTER.

Solicitor of the Sixth Circuit.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Solicitor of the Sixth Judicial Circuit, subject to the result of the Democratic primary.

THOS. F. McDOW.

State Senator.

We are authorized to announce J. S. BRICE, Esq., as a candidate for State Senator, subject to the result of the Democratic primary.

For Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce Capt. E. A. CRAWFORD as a candidate for Sheriff of York County, subject to the action of the Democratic primary.

For County Supervisor.

We are authorized to announce JOHN F. GORDEN as a candidate for the office of County Supervisor of York County, subject to the action of the Democratic primary election.

Photographs.

The best in the city at the price.

CABINETS, \$2 per dozen.

Smaller quantities and other sizes reasonable.

O. J. RADEB,

No. 1 West Fifth st.,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The Arlington Hotel,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Best Lighted and Ventilated Hotel in the City.

A. A. SPRINGS, Proprietor.

Don't Go Hungry.

The Catawba House, Main st., Fort Mill, S. C., will furnish you an excellent meal for 25 cents; lodging can also be had for 25 cents. All guests are treated courteously and their wants catered to. Give us a trial and you will be pleased.

E. A. HARTSHILL, Proprietor.



A Well Groomed Man.

Nothing is so distinctive in a gentleman as his linen. Be it broadcloth or homespun in which a man is dressed, it is his linen—his collars, cuffs, and shirts which display his individuality to the observing—and who are so quietly observing—as women?

Curtains, blankets, table linen, bed linen, etc. We also clean, press, and dye suits at moderate rates.

For ease of mind and comfort of body, be sure that your laundry goes to the Model Steam Laundry, Charlotte, N. C.

Ed. L. McELHANNAY, Agent,

Fort Mill, S. C.

"THE OLD RELIABLE STORE."

We are now offering—

- Three Cans Tomatoes, Full Weight, for 25 cents.
Three lbs. Nice Dried Apples, for 25 cents.
Seed Irish Potatoes, \$1.00 a bushel.

And have just received a car each of Sacked Feed, Loose Hulls, and Cotton Seed Meal, which is best known feed for milch cows.

We have also just received a full line of Ladies' Misses and Children's Spring Heel Shoes, which are beauties. Prices from \$1 to \$1.50 a pair.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

Though we have sold a great many Spring Suits, we have still a large line left and think we can fit almost anybody in price and quality. We have too many Boys' and Children's Suits and have cut prices on these suits, so come soon and get best selection.

T. B. BELK, PROPRIETOR, "THE OLD RELIABLE STORE."

SUMMER AND SUMMER GOODS.

Yes; they are bound to go together. We can say to the trade that we are showing the largest line of such goods that has ever been seen in Fort Mill.

- WHITE GOODS.
Organadies, 10, 12 1/2, 16 2/3, and 25 cts.
Lawn, 3, 4, 7 1/2, 10, 12 1/2, 15, and 20 cts.
Piques, 10, 12 1/2, 16 2/3, and 25 cts.
Mulls, beautiful quality, 16 2/3.
Duck, 8 and 10 cts.
Lace Striped Lawns, 10, 12 1/2, and 15 cts.
Dimities, 7 1/2, 10, 12 1/2, and 15 cts.
Dotted Swiss, 50 cent quality at 25 cts.
One piece, yard wide, China Silk, worth \$1.25, for 98 cents.
COLORED GOODS.
We can show you a full line of Lawns, Dimities, Organadies, Battic, Colored Taffetas, and Lace-striped Lawns, in black, and a great many other kinds.
DRESS GOODS.
38 inch Silk Warped Henrietta, \$1.
44 " French Crepons, \$1 and \$1.35.
44 " Rep, worth \$1.25 for \$1.15.
44 " Polkadot Brillanteen, 60c.
44 " Cicilian, 60c.
44 " Brillanteen, 50c.
44 " Lt. Grey Brillanteen, 50c.
LADIES' VEST.
25 dozen Bleached Vest, 5c.
10 " " " 10c.
10 " " " 15c.
5 " " " 25c.
10 " Infants and Childrens Vest, 3c.
LACES.
A full line of Valenciennes, all widths. All over Embroidery, \$1; all over Lace Embroidery, 50c; all over Puffing, 80c.

MEACHAM & EPPS.

HEADQUARTERS

House-furnishing Goods, Furniture, Buggies, and Stoves.

The Rock Hill Furniture Co. wishes you to know that they have bought out the entire stock of C. S. May and C. L. Wroton and have combined them, making the Largest, Finest, and Best-selected Stock of FURNITURE ever shown in Rock Hill, and that they are selling better goods for the money than you can get in Charlotte.

Our selection of suites is rich enough for the rich and cheap enough for the poorest.

We want your trade one and all and we are willing to pay for it, giving Better Values for your cash than you can get elsewhere, and offering to save you at least 10 per cent on Charlotte prices; and if we sell you a nice bill of goods we will refund your expenses in coming to see us. Yours for business on a fair-dealing basis.

ROCK HILL FURNITURE CO.

C. L. WROTON, General Manager.

PAINTING.

If you have anything from a small piece of Furniture to a House to be Painted we will furnish you estimates on the cost and have it done for you and save you money all around, or if you want to do the work yourself, we will furnish you any desired color ready-mixed to use and in any quantity.

PARIS GREEN

Destroys Potato-bugs as effectively as they destroy potato vines.

TANGLEFOOT

Is the surest exterminator of Flies. No trouble to use.

BEDBUG POISON.

We have a preparation that we guarantee will give you ease and the bugs rest everlasting.

Yours Respectfully,

W. B. ANDREY & CO.

W. H. HOOVER,

LIQUOR DEALER,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

We look especially after the shipping trade and below quote very close figures. Will be glad to have your orders. Terms cash with order.

Corn, per gallon, in jug (boxed), \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.

All first-class goods at \$1.75 and \$2 VERY OLD.

Ryes from \$1.60 to \$2, \$2.50 and \$3.50 per gallon.

Gins from \$1.60 to \$2, and \$2.50.

Genuine Imported "Fish Gin" at \$3 per gallon.

Apple Brandy, \$2.25 per gallon.

Peach Brandy \$2.50 per gallon.

No charge for jug and box on above, and no charge at these prices for keg when wanted in such quantities.

Let us love your orders and oblige,

W. H. HOOVER.